

are penetrating eastward and southward of Boloto and Dubovoj. The army of General von Bothmer is approaching the Sereth, fighting all the way.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.
The official communication issued today by the Austro-Hungarian War Office says:

In East Galicia the enemy everywhere is retreating to the Sereth line, pursued by our armies. On the frontier north of Zolose and east of Brody and in the district (in Russia) west of Dubno and the Volhynian triangle of fortresses the enemy again is offering resistance along the entire front. Our troops are attacking.

On the Upper Jaslovska River fighting is still proceeding. The Russians have been ejected from some of the fortifications erected at the border of the swamps.

Kultur Put on Curriculum of All Schools in Warsaw

Berlin, Sept. 3. (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency to-day says:

"Advices from Warsaw say that a school committee elected by the citizens has introduced the compulsory schooling of all children after the German pattern. The government has restored to the Catholic clergy the property confiscated in 1865 by the Russian government."

Kaiser Honors Mackensen with Highest Decoration

Berlin, Sept. 3. (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Emperor William has conferred on Field Marshal von Mackensen the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration within the Emperor's gift, the Overseas News Agency announced to-day.

Austria Appoints Governor for Land Taken in Poland

London, Sept. 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, says a dispatch from Vienna, states that Baron von Diller has been appointed Governor-General of Poland, which is under Austrian administration.

SEA OF FIRE MARKS RUSSIAN RETREAT

Invaders Find Nothing but Devastation and No Shelter in Path of Flames.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 4.—An Austrian officer who went through all the fighting of the last few weeks on the Russian front calls the great retreat a masterpiece, terrifying and systematic devastation, a second 1812. In vivid strokes he shows how the invaders found nothing but black devastation and disaster—not a human being, not a roof, not a grain of corn.

"The Russian retreat was not a line of retreat for miles and miles," he writes. "The roads are bordered by burning houses. Near Sokol, in the vicinity of the monastery of St. Beriv, two hundred blackened chimneys show where one of the Russian field hospitals once stood. General Mischchenko's army is followed everywhere by well-organized detachments of Cossacks, whose task it is to burn everything behind the army. They have carried out their mission pitilessly well."

When the Hungarian army entered the Russian territory, every street was ablaze. The heat from this immense conflagration was so fierce that they could not pass through the town, but had to proceed through the open air. When Vladimir Volinski was reached it was found burning also, and from it could be seen the flames shooting upward from the burning houses. The waves of this sea of flames rolled over the whole plain of Kovol and engulfed the villages bordering it. For days the Austro-Hungarian troops could not find a slightest shelter.

"The state of the roads beggars description. Our supply of convoys arrived regularly a day and a half behind time. It was impossible to get up to the axles. One day it took fifty soldiers to drag one along, and they themselves were knee deep in mud. "Thousands of men have had to be set at work on the railways, but they have not been repaired in time it would have meant disaster. The inhabitants who have not been swept away in the Russian retreat are speechless with fright and horror."

FRENCH AVIATORS GUARD 4 COASTS

Marine Aero Service Operates in Belgium, Egypt, Syria and the Adriatic.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The French Ministry of Marine gave out to-day a note outlining the operations of the naval aeroplane squadron.

"The marine aviation service has made continuous progress, showing marked development from day to day," the note says. "It has operated not only in France, but in Egypt, where it assisted in the defence of the Suez Canal; on the Syrian coast, where it aided effectively the blockade operations, and in the Adriatic, taking active part in actions in the Gulf of Trieste."

"In the north of France our aeroplanes keep watch over the shores and sea. Their particular objective has been the destruction of the enemy's submarines; also, bombardment of the enemy's bases at Ostend, and apprehension or destruction of Zeppelins."

"Last week, notwithstanding heavy artillery fire and the glare of rockets, our aviators dropped enormous sums of money—more than 800 000-millimetre bombs on German naval bases along the Belgian coast, besides taking an effective part in the bombardment of Monthulst Forest on August 25. All the machines returned, although several of them were damaged severely."

"In Egypt and Syria and at Venice our hydro-aeroplanes have shown great activity. In the Adriatic, recently, with Austrian hydro-aeroplanes, which were put to flight. One of them was pursued as far as Pola by a French machine."

BERLIN AIDS SOLDIERS' KIN

City Spends \$12,750,000 in Year in Relief Work Alone.

Berlin, Sept. 3. (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—An Overseas News dispatch says: "The municipal administration of Berlin during the first year of the war spent the enormous sum of 127,500,000 marks (\$12,750,000) in relief work for the families of soldiers. This sum was exclusive of the expenses of administration."

"A dispatch from Brussels says that on September 1, the anniversary of the battle of Marston, the German Government, General von Bissing, the Governor-General, called the military and civil officers together and reviewed their activities. The review was a grand affair, rich in order and peace and regular work in all branches of activity, especially in agriculture, had been restored."

BULGARIA ASKS ALL MACEDONIA

Not Satisfied with Parts Offered Her by Allies.

DICKERS WITH BOTH TURKS AND ENTENTE

Serbia Will Yield Macedonia—Balkans Agree to Revise Bucharest Treaty.

Athens, Sept. 3.—It is announced here that Serbia has accepted in principle the Entente proposals for territorial concessions to Bulgaria, with the reservation that the new Serbian frontier remain in contact with Greece in some part.

The Greek Chamber adjourns tomorrow until October 14.

Sofia, Sept. 1 (via London, Sept. 3).—Although a decision of the Bulgarian government on the Macedonian question is considered imminent, for it is realized that this issue soon must culminate in more than diplomatic conversation, there are no signs of excitement here.

At the Foreign Office this afternoon the following statement was made to the Associated Press correspondent:

"The Bulgarian government is engaged in formulating its reply to the Serbian government, although Serbia's statement has not yet been received, being guided by this by an intimation recently given by the Quadruple Entente. Meanwhile the Bulgarian government is continuing its negotiations with the Turkish government concerning the cession of the Lypkizetza-Adrianople-Dedaghat railroad line and certain adjacent territories of great strategic importance. The proposals of a quiet and satisfactory settlement are good, although hitherto the Turkish government has required much time in reaching decisions on matters contributory to the main issue."

Shun Adventurous Career.

"The Bulgarian government is not inclined to embark upon an adventurous career. Statements to the contrary purporting to be made by Bulgarian sources are made by political opponents of the government, who are using them among the people for internal political purposes. Now, as heretofore, the Bulgarian government is guided by three factors:

"First, the non-acceptance of the Treaty of Bucharest, which was not ratified by the national assembly, and so long as it remains unratified.

"Second, the unwillingness of the Bulgarian people to engage in a war, the outcome of which is at all doubtful, the absolute necessity of convincing the Bulgarian people that whatever action is undertaken, for a result to be achieved will be possible."

Want All of Macedonia.

From other governmental sources it was learned that the Bulgarian government and the Bulgarian people have in no wise modified the policy toward Macedonia outlined in February of this year. Premier Radakovski, who declared that the domination of Macedonia by Serbia and Greece had produced results diametrically opposite to the Bulgarian people's desire, and that stood for many centuries, and that Bulgaria could not afford to remain heedless of the appeals of the Macedonians.

It is learned, wants all of Macedonia, and not only those parts made the subject of recent notes by the Quadruple Entente. Meanwhile, the Entente powers insist that the Bulgarian people should not be deceived by the promises of the central powers never further than to demand the free passage through Bulgaria of materials needed by Turkey. It is argued here that the shedding of Bulgarian blood against Turkey, whose coming from this side of the nation still keenly mindful of its losses in the recent Balkan war.

Turk Defence Improves.

"All Macedonia" is the slogan now of all circles in Bulgaria, although the country is still divided into two camps as to the best method by which the goal may be reached. The ability of the Turkish army to beat off the attacks on the Gallipoli peninsula has meanwhile made a deep impression here. A high military officer said to-day:

"Evidently the Turkish army of to-day is altogether unlike the army we fought two years ago."

Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ex-governor of Brunswick, who recently was in Constantinople on a diplomatic mission, is now in Sofia, accompanied by a Berlin Foreign Office expert on Balkan affairs.

No change in the situation is likely during the next eight days.

Say Austrians Will Quit East for Serbian Front

London, Sept. 3.—The German and Austrian armies on the eastern front are about to part company, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange.

A message from Vienna is quoted announcing that Field Marshal Alexander von Falkenhayn, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has been ordered to the Serbian front.

The message says it is believed that the Austrian army which has been operating in Poland soon will be removed in the direction of Serbia.

Balkans Agree to Revise Treaty of Bucharest

Rome, Sept. 2 (via Paris, Sept. 3).—Revising the treaty of Bucharest, which has been agreed to explicitly by Serbia, Rumania and Greece, according to reports received here, but, it is said, these countries are not willing to satisfy entirely Bulgaria's demands for territorial compensation for taking part in the war.

Bulgaria's pretensions apparently are irreconcilable with what her neighbors are willing to grant, and the impression is gaining ground that she is prolonging the negotiations with the aim of postponing the day when she must reach a decision.

The treaty of Bucharest, which ended the Balkan conflict after the victory over Turkey, was signed August 10, 1913, between Bulgaria, on the one hand, and Rumania, Greece and Montenegro, on the other.

By the treaty the Rumano-Bulgarian frontier starts from the Danube above Turkutak and ends on the Black Sea south of Ekran. The Serbo-Bulgarian frontier starts from the Parnassus Mountain, continues along the old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the

old Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the